GOMEZ'S WESTERN MARCH.

A SUN CORRESPONDENT SEES WIM CROSS INTO MATANEAS.

porter Talks with the Cuban Leader He says He Proposes to Perce Weyler to Becall His Army from Bast Cuba-He Helieves the Triumph-of the Patriots is Sear.

CARDENAS, Province of Mataness, Cuba, July 7.-It is not an easy task to start from the city horseback and meet Gen. Gomes on the east side of the river Hanabana. To do this the correspondent of THE SUN travelled south from June 20 to June 28, dodging the many Spanish columns which swarm in the province of Matanzas. Had be met, for instance, the colu Gen. Molina, nothing could have saved him from being killed on the spot. In respect of his cruelty, Molina can only be compared with Weyler himself. No human being in the path of Melina escapes death if he is not a Spanish soldier. Flames and blood are always left behind by the sanguinary column of this butcher, who, after one of his marches of two or three days, returns to Mataness reportgreat victories over the Cuban army.

But taking the route frem Cardenas to the east the correspondent was not so likely to find na, who generally operates more west, and close to Matanzas city. Still, the other Spanish columns are not less to be dreaded, and no friend of Cuba cares to meet single ded the guerrilla forces of irregulars, wh are chiefly composed of natives of the Canary nds, and who are committing the most te rible outrages in this war.

After a journey of this kind one can easily un derstand how Gen. Weyler, in spite of his 200,-000 soldiers, is outwitted by the Cubans. Spanish guerrillas, in detachments of 100 to 200 m, march before the columns, leading the way, but never more than half a mile from the main force. Each column is composed of at least 3,000 to 5,000 men. A column and the guerrilla adhave their artillery with them. Furthermore, the Spanish soldiers, when they march, are always talking loudly to each other, and of conversation is heard at a distance of two To the buzz of their talking is added the dingong of the tin pitcher, plate, spoon, and fork that each soldier carries, and which makes music at each step. A long distance away the approach of a Spanish column sounds like the ning of a large herd of belled cattle. In addition, the flock of vultures above the column, which in Cuba, as throughout the tropics, always follows crowds of men moving through the country, is infallible evidence that the Spansards are near at hand.

The Cubans, who move in far smaller bands, and who are almost all cavalry, before they see the Spaniards know of their approach and can sither prepare an ambush for them or avoid an encounter at their will. A man on a good horse, and familiar with the country might pass his whole life dodging the Spanish columns in Cuba without ever falling into their hands.

The river Hanabana, called also Jatibonico, is

the south boundary line between the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. I reached it on June 27, near sunset, but could not cross because the Spanish column of Vizcaya, 5,000 trong, was encamped on the north side in Matanzas. We were three miles from the town of Amarillas, and I and my guide concealed our selves a mile from the town in a thick manigua or t, from where we could easily and safely watch the movements of the Spanlards. During the night we slept soundly. Next morning at 5 o'clock the Spanish trumpets calling every man to his place, or diana, as the Spanish say, awoke us. The column was four hours crossing the river to Santa Class province on the railroad bridge. An hour later we also crossed the same bridge with our horses. When we reached the other side the column was disappearing toward the northeast. The men of Vizcaya were going to meet Gen. Gomes and ments after the last Spaniard had disappeared from view, we saw the first scouts of Gen. Francisco Carillo, commander of Gomez's vanguard, coming from the southeast. One of them, recognizing us, advised me to wait there Over 200 Cuban cavalry crossed the river into Matanzas, and an hour later Carillo's force 1.100 men, nearly all cavalry, arrived.

Gen. Carrillo would not be recognized now by those who saw him in New York in 1895. He is twice as fut as he was then and wears a long beard. Shortly after Carrillo arrived Maximo Gomez, with a force of only 500 cavalrymen, also reached the bridge.

I could not speak to Gomez until late in the evening. Carrillo crossed the river into Matansas province and he remained there until night. At last Dr. Fermin Valdes Dominguez, Gen.

Gomez now looks very much o'der than he really is, and he stoops a little more than he did a year ago, but he appears as strong as ever At first he refused to say anything more than dressed to Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban him of the report circulated in Havana by Weyler that he and Gen. Calixto Garcia were bitter enemies, he said:

"That is the only sort of war that Weyle knows how to make-a war of lies. His evident ised to overcome the revolution in less than a year, compels him to employ falsehood in order to raise the hopes of Spain and induce the Spanish Government to mortgage and sell the last properties of the nation to send him money. would not be so effective as it is."

To the question how long, in his opinion, the war would last, he answered:

"I never like to pose as a prophet, as the Spanish Generals do. Martinez Campos said that he would win after the rainy season of 1895 was over. He did not. Weyler said the same thing a year later. His phecy also was worthless. I can only say believe the end is near. Now we are moving to say, because that depends upon the necessities of Havana if necessary to force Weyler to bring taken to the east. If I succeed in this I will be

"The great object in this war is to tire out the inish until we get our opportunity to strike a big blow. If I had 80,000 rifles and five good munitions I must wait. Not having such a large and well-provided army as Spain has put in the field, time is my great resource. The result is that in six months of compaigning in Santa Clara province I have disabled by this plan of warfare re than 25,000 Spanish soldiers, including those killed by my men and these killed by the climate in the constant movements I have obliged them to make throughout the province Can you tell me in how many of the big battles of history 25,000 men have been killed ?"

With regard to help from the United States, Gen. Comez said:

"I have no great hopes of the interference of the American Government in our favor. According to my information, President McKinley is inclined toward the home rule solution, which is no solution at all. This is a war to the death for independence, and nothing but independence will we accept. To talk of home rule is to idle away time. But I have hopes that the United States, sooner or later, will recognize our helligerency. It is a question of mere justice, and, in spite of all the arts of diplomacy, justice wins in the long run. The day we are recognized as belligerents I can name a fixed time for the end

"With regard to paying an indemnity to Spain, that is a question of amount. A year ago we could pay \$100 000,000 and I was ready to agree to that. Now that Spain owes more than \$400,000,000 we will not pay so much. I do not feel so much inclined now to this business as before. Time has passed and our triumph is mearor. Do we need to pay Spain when she is an the ofe of total defeat ?"

During the night Gen. Gomes passed the

river into Mataness and I took the train at Amarillas, unnoticed by the Spaniards, as though I were a guerrillere of their own army, and returned to Cardenas.

SILVELA IS FEELING BLUE. pain May Have to Fight Us and May Scuttl

Out of Cuba. Madnid, June 30 .- El Imparcial publishes etter from Senor Silvela criticising both the Government and the manifesto of the Liberal party. Referring to the United States and Spain, Senor Silvela says:

"Our mistaken diplomatic action relating to Cuba resulted from a still greater mistake—our solation from other nations, as a result of Can ovas's neutrality policy. I know, of course, that ven if our position in Europe were different, neither Russia, Germany, England, nor France would lend us their army and navy to crush the nsurrection; but we should stand in a better osition toward the United States and her evilent purpose to intervene in our affairs.

"We have yielded our rights of sovereignty en land and see, consented to shameful intrudons, and paid unjust claims. What have we obtained in exchange for all this !

"The Government's reply is that if the contrary policy had been followed we would have onfronted more serious evils and perhaps war. This is not so. The energetic maintenance of our rights, refusal to pay unjust claims, and resistance to humiliating impositions would not ncourage the United States to attack us. A rupture of relations, such as was threatened with Germany over the Caroline Islands would be much preferable to the shame in which we now live. Our policy of concession and amiabil

now live. Our policy of concession and amiability diminishes our prestige without diverting the tendency of Anglo-American plans. Are we to sacrifice men, money, and honor, only to find at the end of two or three years that the greatest enemies of our rule in Cuba are not those who took up arms agrinst us there?

"Premier Canovas has often said: 'I shall make every effort which the country is ready to indorse. When the nation becomes tired or is asulhilated, I shall retire to private life.' This is making success hinge upon chance. The attitude of the United States has been purposely ignored. Yet Premier Canovas was warned in time against the impending conflict. Witness the memoir written by Gen. Polavieja shortly after his return from Cuba in 1842. But the memoir was pigconholed. It is now too late to remedy the matter, but it is never too late to defend our prestige and honor. If we do not obtain the respect which is due us it is better that we come to a rupture with the United States. The continuation of the present state of affairs would be an abdication of our rights. "Our future military action in Cuba must be decided after a close study of our resources, our interests, and the feeling of the Cubans, bearing in mind that our interests will permit us to conquer a rebellion, but never to subdue an entire people against its will.

"Autonomy in Cuba would be but the pro-

quer a rebellion, but never to subdue an entire people against its will.

"Autonomy in Cuba would be but the prologue to complete separation in a short time, but if autonomy can be made the basis of a compromise toward peare, it should be accepted. There is only a short distance between the reforms already granted and autonomy, so short in fact that it is not worth the life of a soldier or the continuation of the war for one day longer."

onger."
Premier Canovas has said in conversation with an editor of La Correspondencia de Espuna;
"Our relations with the United States are not the same as with Germany in 1885. Germany was not then able to act against us, but the United States could do so at once by sending to Cuba her army and navy. Besides, the United States constantly protests her friendship for Spain.

Spain.

"I cannot accept Silvela's plan of ascertaining whether the Cubans are in sympathy with us, in order to determine whether the war shall go on, in accordance with his belief that a people should not be subjugated against its will. There is no instance of such a proceeding in the history of the relations between nations and their colonies."

ANOTHER AMERICAN KILLED.

Col. Gordon Cut Down When the Spa

HAVANA, via Key West, July 13 .- Col. Charles Jordon, a well-known American, who served in he Cuban Army and was in high favor with Gen. Gomez on account of his intelligence and prayery, has been assassinated by the Spanfards in the same manner that Charles Govin was murdured last year in the province of Havana. Govin and Gordon landed together in Cuba in he same expedition early in 1896.

A few days ago Gordon accompanied a band of Cubans who were sent under Col. Aulet to abtack the town of Ciego Montero, near the city of Cienfuegos.

A brave Cuban officer and an intimate friend of Gordon, Gustavo Menocal, was also one of the party. As soon as the attack began the Spanish guerrillas of Cartagena, 200 strong, commanded guerrillas of Cartagena, 200 strong, commanded by Major Braullo Coteron, arrived and overpowered the insurgents.

Alencal and Aviet succeeded in making their escape. Menocal was pursued to the Damuji River, which he crossed and arrived safely at a strong Cuban camp. But Gordon, surrounded by 100 Spaniards, surrendered, and gave his name and nationality.

When Braullo Coteron learned that the prisoner was an American he said to his men: "Kill him immediately. If we let him go to Havana Lee will claim him."

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN cial from Havana says that in the engagements which have taken place within the last ten days the Spanish have lost twenty-one men killed and innery-seven wounded, and the insurgents 225 killed and 414 sucrendered.

THINK IT'S THE MISSING HEAD. Yarn from Branchport, N. J., Sets the New York Police a Scurrying.

The police were industriously investigating resterday a story told to Police Captain Grant on Monday night by William Pelsky of 314 East Seventy-first street, or by somebody to whom Pelsky had told it, concerning the missing head of the murdered Gieldsensuppe. The story was to this effect: Two boys, one of whom was from New York, found a package done up in paper while playing about a thicket near Branchport, N. J. The package was round and hard. It was tied about with string. They cut the string. Inside was something wrapped in bagging or in oilcloth-the accounts differ-and inside that a lump of plaster, through which hair protruded. At this point the boys became frightened and rolled the thing into a pond near by. Then they

ran away. mother, who was staying with "Mrs. McIntyre" n Branchport, and the affair was talked of in the house a couple of days. But it did not occur to anybody to connect it with the Gieldsensuppe case until the mother came to this city. She works in a cigar factory at

suppe case until the mother came to this city. She works in a cigar factory at Second avenue and Fifty-fourth street, and there she spoke of it. Pelsky, a fellow workman, heard of it and remembered the statement alleged to have been made by Thorn to his friend Gortha about rolling the severed head in plaster of Paris. He told Capt. Grant and Capt. Grant told Inspector O'Brien.

The story is pronounced a fake by Deputy Coroner Morris of Lone Branch, who investigated it. He told The SUN's correspondent last evening that there was no Mrs. McIntyre and that no head had been found.

The four police launches, with the expert grapplers on beard, searched the river bottom for the missing head yesterday in the track of the Cellege Point ferryboats. As usual, they were unsuccessful but will keep pegging away until further orders.

The Eighth avenue salooukeeper in whose place Thorn met Gortha, the barber, is turning the curiosity of the crowd to his financial advantage. He has a chair, a plate, and a beer glass on exhibition with this inscription: "This is the chair which was occupied by Martin Thorn in the shoon on Monday, July 5, from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M., during which time it is supposed he made a confession of the murder to John Gortha; also the glass from which he drank beer and the late from which he ate a ham sandwich." The salooukeeper says that dime museum managers have offered him \$200 for the outifit.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 13.-Dr. W. L. Duff. practising physician of long standing, was to day sentenced to three months in jail for certificates to examination certificates to the Security Mutual Life Association of Hinghamton, N. Y.

The applications were forgeries, perpendated by an agent named J. H. Musser, and the physician made no examinations of the persons named in the certificates.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 13 .- A telegram

was received here to-night from Chief of Police Toler of Hot Springs, Ark., saying that John B. Meixell, the abscouding eashier of the South Bethiehem National Bank, was under arrest

DEATH OF A FAMOUS MINER. N. C. CREEDE DIES OF AN OVERDOSE

OF MORPHINE.

It Is Thought He May Have Cor -He Had Separated from His Wife, and Was Worried by Her Return to Los Aucoles-Town of Creede Named After Him. SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.-Mr. N. C. Creede, the Colorado mining man after whom the of Croede was named, died last night at Los

Angeles from the effects of an overdose of mor phine, perhaps taken with suicidal intent. William W. Phifer, his brother-in-law, insists that the affair was an accident, but the presence here of Creede's wife and his fear of annoyance from her gave rise to the report that Creede took this means of ridding himself of further trouble.

About 6:40 P. M. F. I. Masse, his gardener, saw Mr. Creede sitting on a bench in his sum-mer house in the back yard apparently sleeping. On approaching him Mass noticed that the man's breathing was labored. Masss waited until Phifer returned and acquainted him with Mr. Creede's condition.

Mr. Creede was carried to the house and physicians were sent for. Drs. Cales and Wernig pronounced it a case of morphine poisoning They worked with him for bours, but he gradually sank, and died at 9:20 o'clock.

The recent return of Mrs. Creeds to Los Angeles had a distressing effect upon Mr. Creede. While he may not intentionally have taken his life, his wife's presence preyed upon his mind, and it is thought he may have resorted to morphine in a larger dose than usual in order to compose himself.

Some years ago Mr. and Mrs. Creede pur-chased a handsome property on South Pearl street. They had no children, and two years ago Creede became interested in the baby girl of Mrs. Edith Walters Walker and adopted her In January last Mr. Creede and his wife separated, and he settled \$20,000 on her. Three weeks ago Mrs. Creede returned.

Mr. Creede endeavored to avoid his wife, but he was unsuccessful. Mrs. Creede was notified of her husband's death, but declined to discuss the tragedy. The child, who had been adopted is in the care of Mr. Creede's friends at Escon dido, Mrs. Creede declaring that she would not be bothered with it.

The career of Nicholas C. Creede began early. for, as he said, "when he was knee-high to a duck" he began to rustle for himself, and the earlier years of his life were as active as existence in the West at the time he lived there as a youth could make them. He was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., but when a child his parents moved to Iowa, and from that time he made bis life what it was through his own efforts. At life what it was through his own efforts. At 19—he was born in 1843—he went into the army, but service in the Quartermaster's department, where he started, was less to his taste than the more exciting duties of a scout. So for seven years he served with a band of Pawnee Indians in campaigns against the Stour and other lesslic trihes of the Northwest, thea a part of the country that was wholly wild. During that time Creede, who was receiving the pay of a First Lieutenant in the regular army, get scarcely a wound worth mentioning. During these years he had lived almost constantly in the open air, on horseback in the day time and under a tent at night. When he had finished his service as a scout he returned to the States.

States.

It was not to be supposed that such a life could prepare a man to settle down, and Creede went back to Colorado in 1870. Then the gold fever in the Black Hills was on, and miners were buslly prospecting in the very regions through which Creede had ridden as a scout without suspecting the existence of the wealth in the ground beneath him. He had no sconer come under the influence of the mining craze there than he decided that this was the career in which he could best continue the way of life he had begun as a scout.

had begun as a scout.

Now Mexico was the place he selected for his first venture, but neither the people nor the country were to his liking, and he was soon back again in Colorado. For eight rears he wandered over the mountains, and it was not until the end of that time that he made his first strike.

dered over the mountains, and it was not until
the end of that time that he made his first strike.
He was alone for thirteen days in what is now
known as the Monarch district, and the nearest
person to him was twenty-five miles away. He
called the vein he had discovered the Monarch
and sold it for a small sum.

Not long afterward he struck another vein,
called it the Bonanza, and sold it for \$20,000.
With this manoy Creede sat out for a tour of the
Western mining region to learn all there was to
know about miting, and he returned to Saguache county, in Colorado, convinced that this
was the best field for his labors. He began to
work in one of the whilest regions of Colorado—
one that abounded in game and offered opportunities for the gratification of the prospector's
usual inslinct for sport.

As early as 1873 there had been in this valley
a mining camp called Sunnyside, not far from
the present city of Creede. A great deal of
money had been invested by California capitalists in an attempt to discover leads there.
Creede's determination to stick to silver and
prospect no longer for good had led him to this
place, and he was instrumental in adding much
to the value of the mines in that region before
he uncovered his first vein there. Creede devoted himself to the Continental Divide country,
within twenty niles of where he made his great
strike, from the time he first determined to remain in Colorado. Reports of veins found in
the 1890 when he he first determined in

within twenty miles of where he made his great strike, from the time he first determined to remain in Colorado. Reports of veins found in other regions did not deter him from his plan.

In 1889, when he found the vein which eventually made him a millionaire, G. L. Smith of Sal.da was working with him as a partner. These two located in the guich of the west fork of Willow Creek, and began to prospect the mountain lying between the two forks, and well known as Campbell Mountain. On June 25, 1889, Creede followed up the mountain some float that indicated the presence of a flote thought and the discovered sufficient evidence of a lode to justify him in locating a claim. On the next day he and his partner climbed up the mountain he discovered sufficient evidence of a lode to justify him in locating a claim. On the next day he and his partner climbed up the mountain to search for an extension of the vein. They parted and searched for it in different directions. Creede first found unmiatakable vein matter. He went for Smith and sat down to write the necessary notice, while his partner, working with a plekaxe, suddenly broke a piece of rock that showed traces of chloride of sliver.

"Holy Moses," his favorite cjaculation, were the words used to express Smith's astonishment. Creede then and there, is spite of his partner's protests, named the mine the "Holy Moses."

That was the original step toward the great mining camp which ultimately developed into the town of Creede. For a year Crease worked sway to develop his find enough to be entitled to call it his own. The Ethel and the Mommoth were subsequent discoveries of Crease and the dist. But the Mommoth the town of Creede. For a year Crease was he made in an inaccessible region, and it was a year before Creede could get anybody even to look at them. David ii. Mosfat of Benver was the man to whom he appealed successfully, and his experts reported favorably on the Clift, the Holy Moses, and the Ethel. Mr. Mosfat offered to bond them for \$70,000, and \$11,000 in cash was p

them. Croede was always a man of very simple habits, even after he got his wealth. He never drank, and, although generally reserved in manner, was companionable and agreeable with those who had his confidence. His income in 1892 was \$1,000 a day, and was subsequently facroased to incree there as much. Until four years ago Creede lived in a cabin in the town which lore his name.

FEARED A CHOP FAILURE.

look and Committed Suicide. NEW ORLEANS, July 13 .- W. A. Osborne of owa, Calcasieu Parish. La., a prosperous rice

planter, committed suicide on Sunday by taking practer, committed suicide on Staday by theing strychnine, because he did not like the looks of his crop.

"My rice crop will be a failure, and I am getting too old to do much work," he wrote, and then not poison. His farm was in good condition, and he was well to do. He was 57 years old, and came to Louisiana a few years ago with the lowa colony which settled there, and has prospered since.

Henry Fleming of 151 East 153d street and Thomas Murray of 51 Madison street were arrested last evening for fighting at Bowery and Rivington street. They were looked up in the Delancey street station. Half on hour after they had been put in their cells Fleming tied his nders to a bar in the cell door and tried to himself. The doorman cut him down and as sent to Gouverneur Hospital. He will

"DIAMOND FLOSSIE" A SUICIDE ser Tuthill Becides That the Tenderlo

Woman Was Not Murdered. Coroner Tuthill took testimony yesterday in he case of Maggie Rellly, allas "Diamond Flossie" Murphy, who was found strangled to death in her flat at 228 West Twenty-fourth street on April 22, "Fred" Murphy, the man with whom she lived, was arrested by the police at the time on suspicion of being implicated in the woman's death. Murphy, however, estab-lished a complete alibi, and he was discharged

lished a complete alibi, and he was discharged from custody.

Coroner Tutbill at the time came to the conclusion that it was a case of suicide. Yesterday he heard the testimony of Detectives Perkins and Devine of the West Twentieth street stattion, and also that of Murphy, and decided that it would not be necessary to hold an inquest, as the testimony showed clearly the woman committed suicide. JOHN BRITSCH KEPT HIS WORD.

His Apparently Idle Threat of Suicide Was

Carried Into Effect. COLLEGE POINT, L. L. July 13 .- John Britsch 0 years old, who lived by doing chores for any one who would hire him, tried to take his life by shooting a year ago. His aim was bad and the wound he inflicted was only slight. After that acquaintances guyed the unfortunate man, and last night while in a saloon he said he was going to kill himself. The hangers on at the bar told him to make a good job of it this time and invited him to take a farewell drink. Britsch took the drink and left the saloon, saying as he depost d:

"Good-night. I will go and blow out my brains."

This morning he was found dead in a lot on Third avenue. He had shot himself in the right ear, and must have died almost instantly. Suicide in Crotona Park. Charles Steifel of 981 Jennings street poisoned himself with Paris green, in Crotona Park

on Monday night, and died early yesterday in Fordham Hospital. He had been out of work for some time. TOWNS ON SHEEHAN.

The Poet-Lawyer Upholds the Chicago Plat A meeting was held last night at Clark's As

embly rooms, in Bedford and De Kalb avenue in Brooklyn, under the direction of the Young Democracy of the Greater New York, and, in spite of the disagreeable weather, there was ood attendance The participants were confined to voters of

the Fourth Assembly district, who have hith erto affiliated with the regular Democracy baniel J. McCleary, until recently a delegate to the regular County Committee, presided. Lawyer Mirabanu L. Towns was the principal speaker, and after an earnest advocacy of the principal of municipal ownership and the taxa-tion of franchises at their full value, to be asprinciple of municipal ownership and the taxation of franchises at their full value, to be ascertained by the capitalized value of the stock and bonds, less the cost of equipment, made significant reference to Greater New York politics. He said that just about a year ago the Chicago platform, which was another declaration of independence, was formulated and became the faith of pure Democracy. It was their purpose, he declared, to have this platform readopted by the City Convention of the Greater New York, and to sink or swim with it. Mr. Towns asserted that Mr. Sheehan, the Tammany Hall manager, had definitely promised in the presence of many reputable people that the Chicago platform would be adopted.

"But he now," Mr. Towns added, "finds himself between the devil and the deep sea, and realizes that he will have either to give up the gold bugs or lose the votes of the faithful Democrats who supported Mr. Bryan. It's as certain as any future event can be that he will prefer the votes and cut loose from the gold bugs."

SAMPLE OF CIT ENTRUSIASM. immense Activity in Trying to Keep Cool Out of Town.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens Union met yesterday afternoon at 32 Nassat street. Only routine business was transacted. It has been decided that meetings of the Excutive Committee shall be held hereafter in the afternoon in the hot season, because so many of the wealthy members of the committee are spending their vacations in the country that

it is impossible to get a quorum to attend evening meetings.

The effort of the Cits to impress the public
with the extraordinary activity of their agents
is almost ridiculous. They announce from the
headquarters in East Twenty-third street
every day that Assembly district meetings will
be held in various sections of the city every
night. A sample meeting in the Twenty-second
Assembly district was attended by a Sun reporter on Monday night.

There were six persons present besides the
reporter and Edward Thimme, the organized
labor and occlalistic expert of the union. Mr.
Thimme urged the six unionists to adopt a
sounding resolution calling for a series of openair meetings in the Assembly district in favor
of the candidacy of Seth low for Mayor. The
six did not see their way clear to doing what
he wanted, as their district leader, the seventh
cit in the district, was away on a vacation in
condition of the example of Charles Stowers

Cit in the district, was away on a vacation in constaint of the example of Charles Stewart Smith, R. Fulton Cutting, and other leaders in the movement. Mr. Thinnne said: "But Tammany Holl and the liepublicans are unusually active and we must do something."

"Aw, wot have we got to do with them fellers! Ain't we runnin' our own show!" revised the boss of the six, with true mugwumpian spirit.

BROOKFIELD ROLL, 200, MINUS. Collapse of This Attempt at an Organi Against Platt.

now more than ten days since the Swayne-Brookfield Republican organization, which thinks it is opposing the regular Republican organization of this city, began to send out invitations to members of the party to sign an carollment pledge, the chief idea of which seemed to be opposition to the use of public office for the upbuilding of political organization. This piedge was prepared and circulated immediately arter Mr. Brookfield and his friends had received intimation from President McKinloy that he inculed to appoint George R. Bedwell Collector of the Port instead of their men, and that he deared to have a united party in the Greeter New York, as the election of the Mayor of the new city would be considered one or the most important political events of the year.

Mr. Brookfield and his friends thought that the responses that would come to their appeal for signatures would be many thousands in number and would be a most effective protest against the recognition of the regular Republican organization. The fact is that less than two hundred men have signed the Swayne-Brookfield enrollment, and the opponents of United States Senator Platt are thoroughly disheartened.

They affect to believe that this attempt to culated immediately after Mr. Brookfield and United States Senator Plate that this attempt to heartened.

They affect to believe that this attempt to start an opposition organization would have a been successful had it not been for the attitude of President McKinley and the discouraging opposition of Secretary Bliss, Mayor Strong, and Commissioner Collis.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Representative Quigg acted as excert to-day for George R. Bi-lwell, the new Collector of the Port of New York, who reached Washington last night. Mr. Quigg took Mr. Bidwell to the Treasury Injustment, where Secretary Gage gave him his continuent and an-proved his bond. Mr. Ridwell left for New York the afternoon, and will assume the duties of office to-morrow.

Cold Dust.

NO STRIKE ARBITRATION.

MR. DE ARMITT'S STAND SHOWS IN TO BE USELESS.

Pittsburg Operator, However, Suggest

Way Out of the Trouble, and the State Arbitrators and Labor Leaders Are Working on That Line-No Break in West Virginia. Pirranuna, Pa., July 13 .- There will be no rbitration of the coal miners' strike. Everybody knew that none was possible so long as W. P. De Armitt has nothing to arbitrate. The attempt of a New York paper to hold Mr. De Armitt responsible for the fate of arbitration when arbitration was not believed in by the parties nterested, aroused that man's indignation. He called on the State arbitrators at the Seventh Avenue Hotel to-day, showed them that there were no differences between him and his employees, and therefore there was nothing to arhitrate, and submitted a statement of his position. He impressed the arbitrators. They saw that unless the abuses he complained of were remedied there could be no permanent solution of the strike.

To-night the local miners' officials called on the State Arbitrators, who have been sent here from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. They admitted that Mr. De Armitt's position was right. They professed themselves as able to bring about an agreement with other operators to abolish the abuses. They said that with that agreement in force not 69 cents, but \$1 a ton might be obtained by the diggers for coal.

"They are not far apart," said Gen. Little, Ohio, Chairman of the arbitrators, "I believe that they can settle this strike among themselves. If by our intervention we can bring them togother we shall be satisfied with the result of our efforts, even though they did not end in arbitration."

Mr. De Armitt explained his position to the rbitrators, and made the same complaints given by him in THE SUN in an interview three years ago. He said that he then explained that for years the miners had complained of the company store, dishonest weights, screens that were not uniform, and they had admitted that an operator not possessed of these advantages could not compete on even terms with mine owners who possessed them. He had no ompany store, but paid in cash every two weeks; gave honest weight, because his miners had a check weighman, one of their own num ber, at the weighing tipple; his screens were built according to law. He was therefore entitled to a 10 per cent. differential in wages. In 1894 he had agreed to pay the same wages as his competitors on con ition that producers of 97 per cent. of the coal mined in this district should sign an agreement to abolish the abuses complained of. An effort was made, but the producers of only 67 per cent. signed the agreement. When asked as to his remedy for the present strike in this district, Mr. De Armitt said:

"There is nothing for me to arbitrate. My men are working. If you gentlemen will procure the signatures of the producers of the 97 per cent, of the coal mined in the district to an agreement doing away with the abuses I have men tioned and the miners have always complained about, then I will agree to pay for mining coal the same wages that they pay. But I will not meet the other coal operators in conference; I will not meet Ratchford, Dolan, or Warner, the miners' officials. I am satisfied for you to transact the business."

To night Pairick Dolan, District President, and William Warner, District Secretary of the Miners' Union, met the arbitrators. Gen. Little repeated what Mr. De Armitt had said, and Mr. Warner then gave his side. He said that once before 97 per the operators had signed agreement like the one spoken of by Mr. De

agreement like the one spoken of by Mr. De Armitt, but that the latter had tried to include cool companies not in this district and had refused to abide by the agreement.

"Do Armitt's position is the cause of all the trouble," said Warner, "If he can be satisfied, there will be no more strikes. As it is now, even it the other operators were to grant our demands, it would be only a matter of time until wages would be reduced again. Our success would be only temperary, Wo are striking for higher wares because our miners are starying."

Gen. Little then wanted to know if De Armitt.

Little then wanted to know if De Armitt Gen. Little then wanted to know if De Armitt should write down the names of the mines which, he says, are in the Pittsburg district, and if the owners of 197 per cent of these mines should agree to abolish company stores, to insuall check weightness to pay wages every two weeks, to furnish their miners with all the coal wagens they could tow, whether Mr. Warrer thought he could obtain the signatures of the producers. weers. Warner said he believed the signatures

could be obtained, with a good deal of work and the expenditure of time, provided the arbitra-tors would guarantee that Mr. De Armitt would abide by the agreement.

"I believe Mr. De Armitt is sincere," said Gen.

the expenditure of time, provided the arbitrators again to swang undue prominence to the colonization idea.

"The Social Democracy is a great national party," said he, "which we must build up, and party," add he, "which we must build up, and party," and he colonization idea is but a part of the plan."

"We had it settled once, but he backed out of the agreement, said Mr. Warner and location it was agreed that Warner and location is should talk the imatter over to-morrow and see the arbitrators again.

The Social Democracy is a great national party, "said he, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "said he, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and party," which we must build up, and party, "which we must build up, and pa the agreement," said Mr. Warner.
When the conference adjourned it was agreed that Warner and Boisn should talk the matter over to-morrow and see the arbitrators again. The latter will also talk with other operators. The responsibility for a prempt settlement of the strikejests now with De Armitt's competitors, the operator's whose men are on a strike.
Mine operator's Whose men are on a strike.
Mine operator's Whose men are on a strike.
Mine operator's A. Beitler is preparing to put men at work at his mine, the Wobster, near Monongahela. He is putting in mining machines. The pit mouths will be barricaded, and the miners will live, sleep, and eat in a fortified building. Beitler is going to prepare sgainst the attempt of strikers to interfere with his men.
This ovening, at miners' headquarter, here, a German miner amounced that it was the intention of the strikers to attack prefty soon the miners of the Washington Coal and Coke Company in Steikel Hollow. The men there have not struck.

Seven strikers and non-unionists were killed in Stiekel Hollow in a strike riot. The company is shipping 100 carloads of coal a day.

Gov. Arkinson of West Virginia passed through here to-day on his way to attend the Epworth League Convention at Toronto. He said he expected no disorder in his State from the strike, as the miners were working, and he did not believe they would strike.

Wherking, W. V. J., July 13.—The strike situation in West Virginia is unchanged, and there seems to be a more pronounced disposition on the part of the diggers to remain at work. The expectations of the strike leaders have not been fulfilled. The reports seam out his moraing that the man in the Pairmonn district had quilt work were untrue. At one small mine near Plemington about 100 miners hee ied the call to strike, but their number is more thun balanced by additional men who found employment in almost every mine in the Fairmonn district had quilt work were untrue. At one small mine near Plemington about 100 miners hee ied the call to strike, but the

from lifty to five bur 'red cars of coal, and paid the targely increased rate. In the Flat Top region the price of flint lump coal bounced 25 cents a ten this morning, and another rise is expected to-morrow.

The railroads are now serving their patrons in box and stock cars, the regular supply of coal cars having been exhausted. Remayed efforts will be made by the corps of organizers to bring the diggers out of the mines. The trailed is that very few of them are organized, and wayes have been raised to such a figure that they distlike the idea of giving up. The rate to-day was 79 cents a ton, run of mine, all screens having been dispensed with.

A despatch from the Piedmont district says the men there have refused to strike. They observed their places. Now they mean to continue work as long as possible, that is the sentiment all over the State.

Continues O., July 13.—President Ratchford of the Coal Miners. Unlow is publican to night



THE N. E. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper performance of his function depends her health.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptom of disease, It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Disturbance of the menstrual function poisons the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent inherited tendencles to scrofula or consumption, and no time must be lost in restoring regularity. Many a young girl goes to her grave because this difficulty has been thought lightly of, and mother has said, "Time will bring about a cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

Mother, when you see your daughter languid and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek, that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your daughter tells you that even the weight of her dress waist oppresses her, and that she has terrible pains in her stomach shortly after eating, don't ignore these signal If you do, you will be following your daughter to the grave,

This is gospel truth-she is developing consumption of

he bowers! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to mediine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the tell-tale symptoms; it will restore all the female organs to their normal condition. Miss Marie Johnson's letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies,

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was ired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I would have the headache so badly that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might enefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable / Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good is color. I am completely cured of irregularity. Words cannot express my gratitude, and I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and medicine."-MISS MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa.

DEBS'S EAST SIDE RECRUITS.

First Business Meeting of the Local Branch

The east side branch of Debs's new Social

Democracy of America held its first business

branch was organized last week. Dr. Isaac Hourovitch called the meeting to order and read

the platform of the organization. The news

papers, he said, had taken a wrong view of its

purpose- by giving undue prominence to the

Charles a Towne, Chairman of the Silver Repub-lican National Committee, has answered an in-

quiry from Secretary Owens of the Ohio

Valley Bimetallic League at Cincinnati as to

the report that the silver Republicans of Ohio would put a State ticket in

or Onlo would put a State ticket in the field this fall. He telegraphed that he had not been advise i of any such intention. "Such a movement," he said, "would of course destroy of chances of lefecting Harra, and would ruin our reports ion as ic olers of the cause, putting us on itself where of place hunters. The national organization and all leading aliver its-publicate are absolutely opposed to such a pro-gramme."

COLVIN TO SERVE,

To Withdraw His Resignation of the Presidence

ALBANY, July 13.—State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, who look week resigned as President of the State League of Republican Clubs, will

withdraw his restriction at the carnest solicita-

tion of conspications Republicans identified with losgue work. President Colvin's resignation was induced mainly by the Legue's decision to hold an annual convection of the league this year, which he thought unnecessary. The Executive formulities of the league, since President Colvin resigned, has met and reconsidered its action calling for a convention this year.

neeting last night at 165 East Broadway. The

1) Grav for Health

Adia & Billion

over the encouraging news received to-day at the mining headquarters. A telegram was received saying that the miners in Sullivan county, Ind., had, joined the strike. Ratchford says the news from the West Virginis coul fields is most favorable, and he is confident that the miners there will eventually come out. The most important action taken by the miners' officials to-day was the selection of six labor leaders to push the campaign in West Virginis: Fred Difficier and R. L. Davis of Ohlo, members of the National Executive Board of Miners, Davis being a colored man; W. D. ANSWERED GOV. PINGREE. COL. DUFFIELD HITS HARD AT THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE. binations and Duffield Salled Into Person gogues and the Governor's Ideas Only Rou-tine Business Transacted at the Meeting. West Virginis: Fred Diicher and R. L. Davis of Ohlo, members of the National Executive Board of Miners, Davis being a colored man; W. D. McMehhon of Detroit, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees; W. H. Haskins of Nashville, Vice-President of the Ohlo Miners' Association; Jonathan Coslett of Indiana, and W. A. Green of Pittsburg, both of whom are well known in labor circles. They were in conference with President Ratchford to day and are now on the way to West Virginia. Fugene V. Debs will arrive here to-morrow, and Ratchford will most likely send him to West Virginia also. The most discouraging feature to the miners in the West Virginia situation is the refusal of Gov. Atkinson to participate in the arbitration conference at Pittsburg. Gov. Atkinson say athe miners of West Virginia will not become involved in the strike.

At Dilunvale and Long Run to-day Receiver Blickensderfer had conferences with leading miners. An effort was mades to have them return to work, with promises of steady employment. This was refused on the condition of the concession of 60 cents a ton. A large number of miners left Dilionvale to-day for West Virginia, according to report, for the purpose of securing employment there.

It is expected that to-morrow the Schicks mine will be idle, the men having agreed to suspend. The railroad employees have been asked to refuse to handle West Virginia or De Armitt coal. DETROIT, Mich., July 13 .- As the National eague of Republican Clubs does not formulate

policies, it is perhaps not surprising that more Convention to-day. With the exception of Gov. Tanner of Illinois, they seem to have left most of the work to younger men. The day was deroted mainly to getting acquainted. President Woodmansee had a few words to say in opening the meeting, but the delegates were all waiting to see and hear Gov. Pingree, who was known as a great vote getter, and incidentally as a monopoly destroyer. The Governor was intro-duced to welcome the delegates and spoke very briefly. He sailed into trusts and said:

"We hear a great deal said about the home market. It is the most valuable market we have. If I were going to destroy that market entirely I would favor continued formation of trusts and combinations of capital. This would result in throwing about half the workingmen out of employment, of wiping out the small concerns and destroying individuality, which is another name for patriotism."

Here is where Gov. Pingree ran into a hernot's nest, and although he was liberally applauded it was not just what the delegates expected, and when Col. Duffield arose to give the city's welcome he lost little time in veering around so an to give the Covernor a broadside.

Col. Duffield, unlike Gov. Pingree, spoke without manuscript, and considerable of his talk was a direct contradiction of things said by the Gov ernor. Without going down below generalities, he said those were dangerous men in the country who seek to fomens strife between capital and labor. There are demagogues in all parties, who trade on the feelings of susseptible masses. If they would have the making of the laws the time would come when it would be a crime to accu-

The declarest least been speak was an American on and practically the same as that of Social Democracy should therefore join the St. P.

A number of recruits were enrolled. A mass meeting is to be arranged for.

Stegiemakers Democracy should therefore join the St. P.

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The cigarmakers unions of this and other cities are wondering what they are going to do with the stories are wondering what they are going to do with the stories are wondering what they are going to do with the stories are wondering what they are going to do with the stories are wondering what they are going to do with the stories are the stories and stoogie Makers' League has been formed, and if the Cigarmakers and those who would destroy vested rights were and those who would destroy vested rights were and those who would destroy vested rights were the naking and the matter.

The the Henn. E. N. Dingley, President of the State League and a son of Congressman Plusley, the story of the agitators still restain the statement and the wasted about the matter.

Harmsattro, July 13.—It is all up with the Becket Confirmation bill which caused the unpleasantness between Senators Quay and Pentrose on one hand and the Governor on the other at the Executive Department on Saturday. It is me good as dead. The Merantile License Tax bill is also in dancer.

This was Governor's day at M. Greina, and he was too busy reviewing the Third Brighed to think much about the Quay-Penrose episaced One thing is certain, however—he will not retrace his steps one inch. He feels that Senator Quay and Penrose and the wasted to the statement which was made by the company of the statement which was made by the company of the statement which was made by the company of the statement which was made by the company of the statement which was made by the company of the statement which was made by the company of the statement which was made by the company o

object.

This moraine Mr. Pollarky was said to be out of the race, but this afternoot he said it was not so. President Wacdimaner has received a private letter from President M. Kinley in which the President expresses repret lecause of his inability to be present at the convention. The day, he says is the sure as that likely to be selected by Congress for adjournment.

Himse in caucus to-night to ided to say fiftee Chapin and Polysley, and show a united from for the convention in 1808 and the general opinion is that they will accure it.

SHEEHAN SAYS NO MORE.

Durlacher, the Interviewer, Thinks He Has

Shut I'p the Interviewed Brave.

Leader John C. Sheshan of Tammany Hall came up from his summer home in Long Branch for a short time yesterday. Ho said that he had concluded to say nothing further regarding his talk with J. F. Durlacher and Charles Campbell of the Progressive Democratic League, and the offered no explanation of the statement credited to him that Richard Croker could not get control of the Tammany Hall organization of the wished to do

Mr. Durlacher was satisfied that he had shot Mr. Sheehan up effectually. He shot had shot if the character sheehan seen fit to deay his second statemen, regarding their conversation he was propared to tell something mere which occurred, including some talk about the attitute of Mr. Sheehan's brother, the evel-dutement-tovernor.